THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9532. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2. 1782.

Stirling, 1st October 1782.

AT the Michaelmas Meeting of the County of STIRLING, there was laid before the Noblemen and Gentlemen, the Bill presented last session of Parliament by the Marquis of Graham, for the better ordering of the Militia Forces in Scotland; also, the Sketches of a Bill sent to the Sheriff by a Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen at Edinburgh.—The meeting having agreed fully upon the general question, and likewise on the particulars of the Bill and Sketch, came to the following resolution:—"That an act for the "better ordering of the Fencible Men for this part of the united king-"dom is of the utmost importance and necessity, and that we ought "to insist upon the establishment of that constitutional defence with "that ardour which becomes a nation, equally anxious for its honour "and its safety;" and appointed the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore, William Morehead, Esq; of Herbertshire, Colonel Thomas Dundas, John Monro, Esq; of Auchinhowie, John Johnston, Esq; of Denovan, Sir George Dunbar, Bart. John Graham, Esq; of Meiklewood, the Provost and Dean of Guild of Stirling, a committee; any three a quorum; and any gentlemen of the county that choose to attend—to examine particularly the different plans that have been laid before them, and to draw up a report of their opinion respecting them, to be laid before a general meeting of this county the first Tuesday of November next. The committee to meet at Wingate's in Stirling on Saturday first, at twelve o'clock. That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the Marquis of Graham, for his noble and patriotic conduct in Parliament, in moving and so ably supporting a bill for the better ordering the militia forces in that part of Great Britain called Scotland. And appoint these resolutions to be inserted in the Edinburgh newspapers.

(Signed) DUNMORE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, September 12. 1782.

AN Act of Parliament having passed, charging a Duty on all persons whose property shall be insured from Loss by Fire, the insured in this Office, whose premiums become due at the next Michaelmas Quarter, are desired to pay in their premiums for the ensuing year, at the Office here, on Monday the 30th instant, or within fifteen days after Michaelmas-Day; and at the same time to come prepared to pay the duty of One Shilling and Sixpence on every One Hundred Pounds insured, in pursuance of the said act, viz. One year and a quarter from Midsummer 1782, to Michaelmas 1783.

ROBT. ALLAN, Agent.

N. B. It is requested, that the insured will bring with them their Policies, for the better ascertaining the sum to be paid for the said duty.

A TEACHER WANTED AT BORROWSTOUNNESS.

SEVERAL of the Inhabitants in the Town of Borrowstounness having come to a resolution of having their children taught in a private School, any proper qualified Person, who will undertake the education of Thirty Scholars, in the following branches of Education, viz. Latin, English, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Navigation, will have a salary of Thirty Pounds Sterling yearly, for three years certain; and with the Candlemas dues, and the sums to be paid him for teaching Book-keeping and Navigation over and above the said salary, his yearly income may amount to about Forty Pounds Sterling.

Any persons inclining to accept of this offer, are desired to send their names, place of residence, and a certificate of their qualifications, addressed to Mr Robert Henderson merchant in Borrowstounness, betwixt and the first November next; after which date, they will be advised what time they are to appear at Borrowstounness to be examined and approven of, by persons qualified for that purpose.

N. B. If the Person can teach the French language, and the English in the modern manner, it will be more agreeable.

Hops, Memel Logs, Smalts, and Cheese.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, in Mess. JOHN THOMSON and CO's Warehouse, Quality Street, Leith, on Thursday the 10th of October, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

Sixty Bags and Sixty Pockets East Kent HOPS, of crop 1781; to be exposed in Lots of two Bags and two Pockets, for the conveniency of purchasers.

About 4000 foot MEMEL LOGS, in different lots.

Ten Casks SMALTS, of about one Cwt. each. And

A Parcel of OLD CHESHIRE CHEESE.

The Goods to be seen from 11 to 2 o'clock every day betwixt and the day of sale, by applying at John Thomson and Company's, Leith.

TO be SOLD, for exportation and home consumpt, by public roup, on Thursday the 10th of October, at ten o'clock forenoon, in the warehouse in Penman's land, Quality-street, Leith,

PART of the CARGO and MATERIALS

of the Ship GREVENDE SHIMELMAN, of and from Copenhagen for St Croix, viz.

A parcel of Silks.
Muslins,
Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Indian Cotton ditto.
Linen ditto.
Nankeens.
Silk Stockings.
Thread and Cotton ditto.
Plain Linens.
Striped ditto.
Checquered ditto.
Table Cloths and Table Napkins.
Leather Gloves.
Sewing Silk.
Brown and white Thread.
White Thread Lace.
Black silk ditto.
Bibbons.
Mens Shirts ruffled.
Osnaburghs.
Russian Canvas.
Wrappers.
Cotton Dimitties.
Printed Cotton.
Coils Cordage in coils.
Hamburgh Lines in hankr.
Square Iron.
Tallow in casks.
Butter in ditto.
Tar in ditto.
Brandy in ditto.
Rhenish Wine in ditto.
Vinegar in ditto.
A parcel of Oak Staves.
Lintseed Oil in casks.
Anchovies in bottles.
Materials of Ship, consisting of Cables, Hawsers, Anchors, and Old Sails.

Catalogues with the particulars, to be had from Samuel Anderson, Edinburgh, or P. Wood, Leith. The goods to be seen from eleven till two o'clock, on the three days preceding the sale.

SUBJECTS in SELKIRK.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Council-house of Selkirk, upon Wednesday the 6th of November 1782,

I. That large and commodious HOUSE, consisting of seven fire-rooms, five closets, with kitchen, garrets, stable, byre, brew-house, garden, and other conveniencies, lying in the town of Selkirk, lately possessed by and belonging to the deceased William Waugh of Shaw.

II. A PARK in the Fields of Selkirk, known by the name of the Know-croft, which belonged to the said William Waugh. And,

III. Another Inclosure, called GOSLAMYRE CROFT, known by the name of the Thornichall Garden.

These subjects hold all burghage, and will be exposed in three different lots. The purchaser's entry to the two first lots to be at Martinmas next, and to the last lot at Whitsunday last.

For further particulars apply to Charles Scott of Broadmeadows, Andrew Henderson town-clerk of Selkirk, or John Scott writer in Edinburgh; to either of whom any person inclining to make a private purchase may apply betwixt and the day of sale.

William Thomson, Mr Waugh's servant, will show the premisses.

Not to be repeated.

DLKEITH FAIR

IS TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY THE 22d OF OCTOBER CURT.

THE Autumn General Meeting of the Trustees for the Turnpike-roads, and Coalditream Bridge, in the County of Berwick, is to be held at Greenlaw, upon Monday the 28th day of October instant, in terms of the act of Parliament.

As there is business of importance to be laid before the meeting, it is expected the Trustees will attend by ten o'clock.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH,
The Marquis of Tweeddale,
The Marquis of Lothian,
The Honourable Francis Charteris,
The Lord President,
The Lord Advocate,
Sir Archibald Hope,
Mrs Fullarton of Carberry,
Mr Wauchope of Edmonstone,—and
Mr Cockburn of Cockpen,

Being desirous to preserve the Game upon their lands in Mid-Lothian, it is hoped no Gentleman will shoot thereon without a written licence: And unqualified persons offending may depend on being prosecuted.—Half-a-Guinea for each offender convicted, to be paid by the procurator-fiscal, and the informer's name concealed.

TO BE LET FURNISHED,
And to be entered to immediately, or at Martinmas,

THE HOUSE of RESTALRIG, near Edinburgh, consisting of nine rooms, kitchen, laundry, and servants hall; with offices, consisting of coach-house, stables, and other conveniencies. Also a well-stocked kitchen garden, of two acres.

The premisses may be seen Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from eleven to one o'clock.

For further particulars apply to Alexander Tait, Solicitor to the Court of Exchequer.

G. WILSON, humbly, as before,
Resumes his thankfulness once more,
For favours formerly enjoy'd,
In by the Public being employ'd;
And hopes this public intimation
Will meet with candid acceptation.

The world knows well he makes *Boots* neatly,
And, as times go, he sells them cheaply.
'Tis also known to many hundred,
Who at his late inventions wond'red,
That polish'd *Leather Boxes, Cases*,
So well known now in many places;
With *Powder Flasks*, and *Porter Mugs*,
And jointed *Leather Arms* and *Legs*,
(For use design'd as well as show,
Exempli Gratia read below *)
Were his invention; and no claim
Is just by any other name;
With numbers of productions more,
In leather ne'er perform'd before.

In these dead times, being almost idle,
He try'd, and made a *Leather Fiddle*,
Of workmanship extremely neat,
Of tone quite true, both soft and sweet.
And finding leather not a mute,
He made a *Leather German Flute*,
Which play'd as well, and was as good,
As any ever made of wood.

He for an idle hour's amusement,
Wrote this exotic advertisement,
Informing you he does reside
In head of Canongate, south side.
To find him you'll be at no loss,
He dwells within *Old Play-house Close*.
And you will find his whimship out,
Where on the wall hangs a *Black Boot*,
In Britain none can fit you better,
Than can your servant the *Boot-Maker*,

GAVIN WILSON.

* *To the Printer of the* CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

AS I am a reader of your *Mercury*, I indulge myself with the hope that you will admit my short misfortunate narrative into a corner of your extensively useful paper.

I belong to the Royal Artillery; and, on the 23d of April 1776, I embarked on board of the Fleetwood transport, Captain Slazier, from Woolwich, and arrived at Quebec the 1st of June the same year, where we had a very restless and troublesome campaign; but especially, to my experience, the engagement on the Lake Champlain, near Ticonderago, where I was in a gun-boat, and serving the vent; and at this duty we have occasion for extending both hands towards the vent. Mine being in that position, a cannon 18 pound shot from the rebels came and carried away both my hands; the right hand about an inch and an half below my elbow, and the left one about six inches and an half below the elbow.

Thus I was rendered useless to my King, my country, and myself; but I gratefully acknowledge, that the Hon. Board of Ordnance has made provision for me; but, alas! they could not make me useful to myself.

Very lately, I heard of one Mr Gavin Wilson in the Canongate. I applied to him, and he has made me two jointed hands of leather, with which, besides writing these few lines to you, I can do a great many very useful things to myself; and as Mr Wilson has far exceeded my expectation in what he has done for me, I think it is my duty, in justice to him, to give you this information, and also in sympathy to others in my unhappy situation, that they may know to whom to apply, if they chuse his help. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

JAMES CRAIGIE.

P. S. Lately, the Honourable Board of Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, honoured the Inventor of Legs and Arms with a genteel premium on that account.

From the London Papers, Sept. 27.

LONDON.

From the latest and best authenticated accounts from Gibraltar, we are assured, that the garrison, to the number of between 10 and 11,000 men, were in the highest health and spirits, and wishing, rather than fearing, an assault from their besiegers, a general spirit of heroism pervading all ranks. Provisions were scarce and dear, a cabbage selling for half a crown. There is no truth in the account of 1000 Hanoverians, and six transports, with provisions, getting in there; nor have the garrison received any supplies from the Barbary coast, as our news-papers have so often asserted. The report of a number of Corsicans arriving there has some foundation, but instead of 300, the number is only 60, with 6 officers. They are under the command of a very gallant officer, a nephew of General Paoli.

There is now in town a Captain of a ship, who some time since got into Gibraltar, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Spaniards, by land and sea, to prevent him: He carried, among other things, a great quantity of live stock, which was sold publicly in the town at a very high price; when the cattle were killed, and the flesh retailed, it sold at an enormous price; he himself dined with some of the officers on a leg of mutton, which cost 25 shillings. He kept some poultry for his own use on his return, as he had not a sufficient quantity of provisions without them: He was offered a guinea a piece for the fowls he kept; but he stood in too great need of them himself to part with them for any price.

An express was received by Government in the forenoon of yesterday, from Gibraltar, the contents of which are substantially as follow: That the Governor had expected the grand attack by sea and land to commence the 9th instant, and that he had made such preparations for receiving the enemy, as would, in all human probability, defeat their utmost efforts to reduce the garrison by storm. These advices add, that the combined fleets, to the number of near 50 sail of the line, had arrived in Gibraltar bay, and were moored head and stern, fully determined to oppose Lord Howe's throwing succours into the fortress. As a ship is arrived, which spoke with the grand fleet on the 16th instant, in lat 42. 24. all well, it is probable the fate of Gibraltar has been determined before this day.—The Flanders mail arrived this day confirms the above account.

A report was yesterday current, at the west end of the town, that in a conference with Lord Keppel, Lord Rodney declared it as his opinion, that, provided a supply of troops was speedily sent to our West India settlements, we should have no cause to apprehend any advantage being gained over us in that quarter, by the utmost exertions of our enemies.

We are also assured, that our naval force in the West Indies and America will be considerably reinforced soon in the year, if peace should not take place previous thereto; in short, should the olive branch be rejected, the most vigorous exertions of the sword will take place.

The Public appear to be entirely at a loss as to whom they shall ascribe the merit of effecting the approaching reconcillation with America, of which every day the prospect becomes more favourable: And therefore a correspondent desires to observe, that the late and present Administration have a joint claim to the public applause that will be due when so desirable an event is accomplished. The former Ministry put measures in train for effecting a peace with America on the footing of independence, and the principles of their pacific system have been adopted by their successors, who bid fair to succeed in the truly arduous task of retrieving the honour, power, and dignity of this country, since they conduct all their operations with unremitting vigour and consistency, and at the same time persevere in a plan of precaution and secrecy, which may be deemed one principal discriminative characteristic of their administration

By the Flanders mail, arrived this day, we learn, that, on the 21st ult. a most dreadful fire broke out in three different places at Constantinople, which consumed no less than 66,000 houses, and in consequence of which 200,000 people were reduced to the lowest ebb of misery, without shelter.

St John's, Antigua, May 18. The following is a translation of an extract of a letter found, among others, on board a schooner called the Betsey, taken on the 13th instant in her passage from Martinico to St Eustatius, by the Tartar, Captain Renwich, and brought into this port. The letters are written in French, and dated at St Pierre's.

Extract, dated 9th May. "It is with infinite chagrin that we now find the cruel intelligence of the capture of M. de Grasse too fully confirmed. Never before hath the lilly of France received so gross an affront. M. de Grasse hath given an astonishing precedent to the world. He is the very first Commander in Chief who ever struck his flag. The naval articles of war adjudge him to lose his head; for by them every Admiral, who accepts the command of a squadron, is responsible with his life to the King never to surrender. The dissensions which prevailed in the French fleet have been the cause of this disaster. M. de *** villainously abandoned M. de Grasse with his whole division, at half past four; and this unfortunate commander, after having combated a whole day against three ships, all three deckers, had the mortification, at nine o'clock at night, finding himself deserted by all his friends, and after having sustained the fire of the whole English fleet, to be obliged to strike his flag. Doubtless he is culpable, for he ought never to have surrendered. What a length of time will it not require before France can get the better of this fatal blow? The ships, indeed, might easily be replaced, but when can the French fleet appear again with its ancient splendour?

"M. de Grasse struck to the Barfleur. In the general consternation which this misfortune has occasioned here, and which is strongly depicted on every countenance, we are ready to seize with avidity every little subject of consolation, or rather we anxiously seek for some mitigation of the grief which so dreadful a calamity has caused: And this has been in some degree furnished by the reflection, that the capture of M. de Grasse is by the brave Sir Samuel Hood."

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Sept.* 28.

Conſtantinople, Auguſt 26.

ON the 22d inſtant, about ten o'clock at night, a fire broke out in the quarter called Gibali, ſituated towards the middle of the harbour, which a high North wind extended to ſuch a degree, as to baffle, for ſome time, the efforts made to ſuppreſs it. This conflagration, the greateſt perhaps that ever happened, continued during ſixty-two hours, without intermiſſion, with ſuch fury, that one of the largeſt palaces, the habitation of the Aga of the Janiſſaries diſappeared in leſs than ten minutes. The flames proceeded from ſea to ſea, and burned even the interior of the Seven Towers, at the oppoſite extremity of the city. In this direction the fire raged three miles in length, through the richeſt and beſt inhabited ſtreets, on a front ſometimes a mile broad, and ſometimes leſs, according to the irregular hilly ſituation of the city. In ſome places it extended in different directions, ſo that at one time there appeared no leſs than eleven diſtinct conflagrations, moſt of which ceaſed only at the ſea-ſide, after conſuming the very wharfs. It is impoſſible to eſtimate the loſſes of all kinds occaſioned by this calamity; but it is certain, that numbers of people periſhed in the flames, and that many were driven by them into the ſea, and unfortunately drowned. Previous to theſe ſad diſaſters with which this unfortunate city has been lately viſited, it was ſuppoſed to contain ſeventy thouſand houſes, of which it is believed about two fifths now lie in ruins. It is more eaſy to conceive than deſcribe the ſcene of diſtreſs which a city in this lamentable ſituation muſt exhibit, with, perhaps, two hundred thouſand unprovided inhabitants. The Grand Signior, and all the Miniſters of the Porte, as uſual, attended on this awful occaſion, and diſtributed money to the people; and an order was publiſhed by the Mufti to ſuſpend the faſt of the Ramazan, that the people might recruit their ſtrength, and be the more able to work. Owing to the direction of the wind, which continued high during the fire, the flames did not approach the quarter of the Porte and Seraglio; but the people of the law have ſuffered prodigiouſly, and, amongſt other public edifices, all the chambers of the Janiſſaries, upwards of fifty moſques, three hundred corn mills, and two hundred public ovens, have been deſtroyed.

Carlſruhe, Sept. 8. Yeſterday her Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Princeſs of Baden Dourlah, was ſafely delivered of a princeſs, who was baptized by the name of Maria-Elizabeth-Wilhelmina.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Sept.* 27.

The Endeavour, M'Donald, from St Lucia to London, foundered the 29th of Auguſt off the Weſtern Iſlands; the maſter and 13 ſeamen were taken up by the Albion, bound to Glaſgow.

The Duke, Hunter, from London to Waterford, was taken by the Sophia privateer of Dunkirk, after an engagement of two hours.

The Frow Tibeta, Sanders, from Liverpool to Oſtend, is loſt near Oſtend, the Captain and all the crew drowned.

The Liverpool, Webſter, from Liverpool to the coaſt of Africa, has taken a French ſhip of 400 tons and 63 men, mounting 14 twelve-pounders, ſhe was bound from Bourdeaux to the Iſles of France, laden with cordage, winch. &c.

The Commerce, M'Tier, from Liverpool to Newfoundland, was taken by an American privateer of 20 nine-pounders, and 117 men, off Cape Clear; they were told two privateers of the ſame force were in conſort.

The Victorieux, a French prize, from Curacoa, with tobacco, cocoa, &c. bound for Cadiz, mounting 16 guns, and 44 men, is arrived at Portſmouth; ſhe was taken by the Reſolution and Anſon men of war.

Yarmouth, 24. Sailed his Majeſty's ſhip Iphigenia, with the Baltic ſhips for the River. Remain the Sphynx and ſhips for the weſtward. Wind weſt by north.

The Diligence, Lowman, from Liverpool to Plymouth, was taken the 14th inſtant, by the Counteſs de Vaux privateer, of Dunkirk, and ſent for France,

The Gute Hoffnung, Smith, from St Vincent's for Hamburg, foundered the 17th inſtant, lat. 48. 20. N long. 19. W.

Briſtol, 25. Ten ſail of tranſports, with three regiments on board, from Cork for Portſmouth, under convoy of the Belle Poule, and the Sir Guy Carleton, from New York and ditto, for London, are arrived in Kingroad, having been drove in by ſtreſs of weather.

Portſmouth, 25. Arrived the Anſon man of war from Jamaica. I am informed ſhe was cruizing off the Weſtern Iſlands with the Reſolution man of war, and had taken three prizes, but parted with them in a gale of wind.

The Ponſborn, and three others of the Eaſt India Company's ſhips, were ſpoke with off the Cape of Good Hope, by a Portugueſe ſhip arrived at Liſbon.

The Induſtry, Wyddycomb, from Liſbon to Newfoundland, was ſpoke with the 29th of Auguſt by the Providence, Gardiner, in lat. 46. north, long. 42. weſt, all well.

The Chatſworth, Tatem, ſtruck on a ſand bank going into Lancaſter, and received ſome damage; it is ſaid ſhe has ſix feet water in her hold, but her leak is ſtopped.

From the London Papers, Sept. 28.

Hague, Sept. 24. Our laſt letters from Vienna, which are dated the 7th of the preſent month, make mention of a ſingular report which prevailed in that capital, that the Porte has declared war againſt Ruſſia, and that they were eagerly preparing for hoſtilities. If this news ſhould be confirmed, it is extremely probable that the Court of Auſtria will take a part in it. Thus diſcord will be ſpread over all the different parts of Europe.

They talk alſo, but our letters from Hungary do not mention it, of an incurſion of 500 Turkiſh freebooters on the Emperor's territories, who were immediately oppoſed by 12,000 Croats, 400 huſſars, and two pieces of cannon, which corps burnt 16 Turkiſh villages, driving before them 20,000 Boſnians, headed by a Turkiſh Bacha. It is added, that two Auſtrian officers, one of whom is the Count de Stadel, were killed in the action; and ſome other officers wounded, among whom is Colonel Kneſewitz.

Paris, Sept. 19. The combined fleets, to the number of 51 ſail of the line, arrived in the Bay of Algeſiras on the 6th, where it is not probable that the Engliſh, with only 36, will attack them.

On the 7th of this month, the Duke de Crillon ſummoned General Elliot to ſurrender, and on his refuſal, the fire from all the batteries began on the 8th.

The Tritone, the Solitaire, three frigates, and ſeveral tranſports, having on board the Marquis Bouille, the Count de Livara, and the Count de Laval, with the regiment of Auvergne, ſailed from Breſt on the 9th, for America. The ſquadron is commanded by the Chevalier de Burda.

LONDON.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty from Portſmouth, with intelligence of the Reſolution of 74 guns, Sir James Wallace, being arrived there from Jamaica. She brought in one of the prizes that ſhe and the Anſon captured off the Weſtern Iſland, and parted with two others in a hard gale of wind. They were bound from Curacoa to Cadiz, loaded with cocoa, coffee, and tobacco.

Yeſterday advice was received from Briſtol, of the arrival of the Belle Poule frigate at King-Road from Cork, with tranſports carrying three regiments of ſoldiers, part of the 5000 regulars granted by the Iriſh; they were bound to Portſmouth, but, owing to contrary winds, were obliged to go up the Britiſh Channel. Theſe troops will be embarked on board the tranſports and merchantmen, which are now collecting at Portſmouth to ſail with the Weſt India convoy.

An order is ſent to Briſtol for the troops from Ireland to be debarked, and marched for Portſmouth immediately.

No advices are yet received from Admiral Campbell, though he muſt have been at Newfoundland two months ago.

Apartments are fitting up at St James's for the Prince of Mecklenburg, who is expected the middle of next month from Germany, to ſpend a few weeks in London.

They write from Paris, that a courier arrived there from Spain on the 19th inſt. with intelligence of the combined fleet having entered the bay of Algeſiras on the 6th, where they deſign to wait for the Engliſh fleet, which being only compoſed of 36 ſail of the line, they imagine will not venture an engagement with the combined fleets, which conſiſt of 51. They conſider, therefore, the capture of Gibraltar as certain, and are of opinion that it will put an end to the war. On the 5th they made a very ſucceſsful trial of the floating batteries. On the 7th the Duc de Crillon ſummoned General Elliot to ſurrender; and on the 8th, in conſequence of his refuſal, the batteries began to play.

We are credibly informed, that the French have diſpatched three ſhips of the line, with a ſufficient number of troops, againſt Hudſon's Bay; which, from the weak ſtate it was in, they have in all probability, before this time, made themſelves maſters of.

According to letters from Paris, by the laſt mail, couriers between London and Paris are more frequent than ever; diſpatches have arrived from the Eaſt Indies, which have been near four months on their paſſage; but it is not yet known what they contain.

The ambiguous complexion of the ſmuggled peace, which is ſaid to be now in agitation with the Court of France, favours ſo ſtrongly of jeſuitical myſtery, that the public may clearly diſcern the narrow politics of Malagrida. No liberal plan of national ſpirit is to be expected from this wily Miniſter; all his conduct, in concerns of public importance, is to be marked by the ſame ſecret duplicity which has ever diſtinguiſhed his miniſterial character.

They write from Guernſey, that a cartel ſhip is arrived there from Bourdeaux; and, by the maſter, we learn, that the French have employed a number of hands in fitting out ſeveral men of war, which are almoſt ready to put to ſea, and that they are to join ſome ſhips at Breſt. He alſo ſays, that the French have prevailed on ſeveral Engliſh carpenters, who were priſoners, to work in the dock-yard, whom they find to be much better workmen than the French.

They write from Rotterdam, that the Engliſh cruiſers block up the Maeſe and two Scheldts ſo cloſely, that no merchant ſhips can get out; notwithſtanding which, to the great diſappointment of the merchants, the Dutch Admiral has not yet received orders to ſail.

From good authority we are informed, that General Elliot expected the aſſault of the enemy on the 10th of this month, and had no fears of repelling them, but as the defence would coſt him a great quantity of ammunition, he was afraid of his ſtock of powder being ſoon exhauſted, if Lord Howe did not bring him ſome freſh ſupplies in a ſhort time.

It is the general opinion of the moſt intelligent perſons, that the taſk of relieving Gibraltar is by this time performed, and that the garriſon are now in poſſeſſion of a good ſtock of ammunition, &c. to treat their aſſailants with.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Gibraltar, brought over in an armed ſhip, arrived at Falmouth: ſhe left that place the 9th inſtant, when nothing very material had happened.

If the report which ſays that the combined fleet are at ſea with poſitive orders to prevent Lord Howe from throwing ſuccours into Gibraltar, be true, we have reaſon to conclude that the two fleets are met by this time, and in ten days we may expect to hear news of perhaps as great importance as ever came to this country. We know that the combined fleet is more numerous than ours; but, on the contrary, we know that Lord Howe failed with a fleet as well appointed as ever left England, to contend againſt an enemy whoſe ſhips are in general in a moſt wretched condition, and ſcarce able to make their way through the water; the eight ſhips excepted, which laſt joined them from Breſt, under the command of Monſ. la Motte Picquet. The laſt time we ſent a relief to Gibraltar, the King of Spain expected it was to have been prevented, and had given orders to his fleet to engage the Engliſh, but he was diſappointed, and complained loudly of being deceived; and it is ſaid that he has given the moſt peremptory orders upon the preſent occaſion.

The beſiegers of Gibraltar appear to ſpend the moſt of their time in ridiculous parade, unneceſſary reviews, and oſtentatious attendance on the volunteer Princes of the Blood. The foreign prints give repeated accounts of their vanity and adulation, but not a word of thoſe effecting any noble deed.

This day at two o'clock an account was received, that three ſail of French ſhips of the line, with about 5000 ſoldiers, had made themſelves maſters of the different forts on Hudſon's Bay, and that they were making preparations for a much more conſiderable armament, which was daily expected, when they ſaid that Newfoundland was to be divided between the French and Americans jointly; but it was rather thought an attempt was to be made on Canada, as no great force was neceſſary for the conquering of the former. It appears theſe ſhips came from St Domingo, being detached by the French before the combined fleets left that place, and were ſent to ſecure a port from whence they could proceed with their operations to the northward.

The packets which ſailed from hence in June for Barbadoes and Jamaica, are both taken by two French frigates, to the windward of the Iſlands, and carried into Guadaloupe, together with three other prizes; one a brig from London, laden with flour and dry goods, another a veſſel from Madeira, with 300 pipes of wine, and the third a ſhip with fiſh from Newfoundland.

All the Leeward-Iſland fleet, which ſeparated in a gale of wind off the banks of Newfoundland, are now arrived, except four ſhips, two belonging to Liverpool, one for Briſtol, and the other for London.

The news brought this day by the Dutch mail of an engagement on the frontiers of Hungary, between the Emperor's troops and the Turks, with the account of the latter having burnt ſome Imperial villages, looks as if a ſtorm was gathering in the Eaſt, which France, from its connection, may be intereſted in, and find then ſufficient employ on the Continent to prevent them giving that great attention to their marine which they have done for ſome years paſt, and which has been the means of their having at this time ſuch a navy as to diſpute with us the empire of the ſea.

A fleet of 12 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, is ordered to rendezvous in the Downs as faſt as poſſible, to be ready on particular exigencies.

Governor Franklin, who lately arrived from New York, had yeſterday a long conference with his Majeſty at St James's, relative to American affairs, and had the honour of laying before the Sovereign the addreſſes of the loyaliſts in New York to his Majeſty and the Commiſſioners.

Governor Franklin has had private audiences of ſeveral of the Miniſtry ſince his arrival; and it is reported he is to attend an extraordinary Privy Council which is to be ſummoned next week on the affairs of America.

The Governor has brought over ſome diſpatches from Sir Guy Carleton, to the Secretaries of State.

Sir Guy Carleton's ſituation at New-York (ſays a correſpondent) muſt certainly be of the moſt diſagreeable nature, his Excellency having not only the perverſe ſpirit of the enemy to contend with, but the general clamour raiſed amongſt the loyaliſts, in conſequence of the terms offered to Congreſs.

Government are in great expectation that Admiral Pigot will fall in with the French fleet that ſailed from Breſt the beginning of July, for America; the frigates that were the convoy have a quantity of ſpecie on board for the uſe of the Congreſs.

It was currently reported yeſterday, that news had arrived from the Weſt-Indies, by the way of France, which ſtated that Lord Hood had fallen in with four French men of war in their way from the Cape to Guadaloupe, and captured the whole, with ſeventeen tranſports.

Government are ſaid to have received certain advices that the French and Spaniards are determined on an attack on Jamaica; in conſequence of which, a thouſand troops are to be ſent over in a few weeks for its protection, and among whom will be 500 light horſemen, who are to be diſmounted for that purpoſe.

This day, Mr Alderman Peckham was elected Lord Mayor for the year enſuing, without oppoſition.

We are aſſured that the troops will not be withdrawn from New York, but that it is intended, if the Americans refuſe the terms now offered them, to proſecute the war, or to ſtrengthen that poſt, according to the meaſures which ſhall be reſolved on by the Parliament, at their next meeting; it is thought the firſt thing propoſed in the Houſe will be to reſcind the vote by which the Britiſh forces are rendered inactive.

According to letters from Amſterdam, there have entered that port, ſince the 30th of laſt month, upwards of 130 ſail of veſſels, which are more than for ſeveral months before, the war having very much cramped the trade of that once flouriſhing city.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 23.

Wheat, 32 s. a 50 s.	Boiling ditto 26 s.
Fine ditto.	Tick Beans, 22 s. a 28 s.
Rye, 20 s. a 24 s.	Small ditto, 29 s.
Oats, 13 s. a 17 s.	Tares, 20 s. a 26 s.
Barley, 22 s. a 24 s.	Fine Flour, 44 s.
Malt, 30 s. a 34 s.	Second Sort, 42 s.
Grey Peaſe, 19 s. a 23 s.	Rape Seed, 20 l. per laſt.
White ditto, 25 s.	

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 28.

Bank Stock ſhut.	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut, 74 op.	3 per cent. Old Ann. ſhut.
3 per cent. con. 57¼ a ⅜ a ½	Ditto New Ann. 57⅞.
3 per cent. red. ſhut.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, 4 a 5 prem.
Long Ann. 17 1-16th.	Navy Bills, 10¼ a ¼ diſc.
Short Ann. 1778, —	Eot. Tick. 16 l. 11 s.
India Stock, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 59½.
3 per cent. Ann. ſhut.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
India Bonds, 2 prem.	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL.——SEPT. 27. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 28.

"By a letter received at Margate, by the way of Oſtend, from Dunkirk, the notorious Captain Fall, who commands a privateer belonging to that port, had ſailed on Thurſday laſt with an intention of paying Ramſgate a viſit; for the reception he met with at Margate has rather irritated than intimidated him. But he was prevented from the immediate proſecution of his purpoſe, by the ſtorm which aroſe ſoon after he got out of the harbour; for he was again driven back, with his rigging ſomewhat damaged. He is now repairing it, and ſeems to brave the idea of the two pieces of cannon which command the entrance of Ramſgate pier. He boaſts of his having ſtood the fire of thoſe eight pieces which were fired on him from the fort at Margate, when he paid that town a viſit; for, notwithſtanding there were four armed boats beſide ſent out to take him, he found means to elude their intentions, and at the ſame time to take a ſloop which then lay at anchor without the pier.

"It is reported, that Dr Franklin is now incog. at Oſtend, and, as ſome conjecture, he is come there to give his ſon the meeting, who is lately arrived from America. We ſhould ſuppoſe, from this interview, ſomething will be ultimately determined relative to his return to Verſailles, America, or more friendly viſit to England. Our Court will no doubt ſend an invitation, which the Doctor will have not the leaſt objection to accept. From the concurrence of ſuch numberleſs circumſtances, which ſeem to concentrate their force in favour of a ſeparate peace with America, we ſhould hope a few months will ſee it finally concluded, to the honour and proſperity of both Great Britain and her quondam colonies, and the diſappointment of their political enemies, who have feathered their arrows of deſtruction with the plumes of pretended friendſhip.

"Notwithſtanding, the French Miniſtry ſeem ſo averſe to enter upon terms of peace, on our acknowledgement of American Independence, it is ſtrongly the opinion of the more diſcerning part of the people in France, that a peace muſt neceſſarily enſue. The Americans have all their objects, in having their independence. To continue their alliance with France in war with Great Britain, as an acknowledged independent ſtate, would neither accord with their intereſt or inclination.

"An alliance with Great Britain is their political deſideratum; for, as they are naturally of the ſame conſtitution, religion, and policy, it muſt be their firſt object to join with us, rather than adhere to thoſe who muſt ever remain inimical to that freedom

policy and religion on which they have raised their fabric of independence; so that the threats of France can never have any weight with them in their determinations with respect to a permanent alliance with us as a distinct people. They may very justly consider it more the interest of every party concerned, to endeavour to effect the concurrence of the French, Spaniards and Dutch, rather than be under the necessity of enjoying their independence with all the inconvenience of a war with those who have been their assistants in acquiring it."

Extract of a letter from Margate, Sept. 27.

"This morning the body of a man was driven on shore nigh Sandelion in the isle of Thanet. He was dressed in a coarse brown woollen jacket, blue breeches of the same kind of cloth, brown woollen stockings, and a pair of shoes tied with packthread. From his dress, he is imagined to be a poor fisherman who has been lost in some of the late storms on this and the opposite coasts."

On the 30th ult. died at Burntisland, of a lingering illness, Mrs Mary Christie, relict of Mr George Hunter of Aberdour.

Last night, at a meeting of the Antiquaries of Scotland, George Keith Marischall, being introduced by William Charles Little, Esq; of Libberton, was admitted an Honorary Member of that Society; upon which occasion he was addressed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan, from the Chair, as follows:

"*Mr Keith Marischall,*

"THE Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland have departed, this night, from an established rule, by admitting you to be present at this meeting; and I think it honourable to the Chair, and to me, who have the honour to sit in it, to have moved for your admission.—It is one of the chief objects of this venerable institution to bring to light, and to illustrate, the decaying monuments of Scotish honour and magnificence, which consist not in the immensity of temples, aqueducts, and amphitheatres, but in the annals of a brave and inexpugnable nation, and in the memory of her illustrious citizens.—In you, Sir, we have lately seen revived the representation of a family possessed of one of the greatest hereditary offices in Scotland, and which has furnished heroes, patriots, and many worthy citizens to this state and nation.—I do, therefore, in the name of this Society, congratulate you on the extraordinary proof of your descent, lately exhibited and confirmed, and express their wish that you may procure the honourable possession of the titles connected with your illustrious descent."

To which Mr KEITH MARISCHALL *made the following Answer:*

"*My Lord President,*

"I DESIRE, in the most respectful manner, to return to this Society, and to your Lordship, my sincere and humble thanks for the great honour you have been pleased to confer upon me: I am truly sensible, that I owe this distinction to no personal merit of mine, but to the noble and generous regard which the venerable Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland pay to the neglected cause of their native country, and to every circumstance that can tend to illustrate its former splendour, as a free and independent kingdom."

A letter from Marseilles, dated the 1st of September, to a house in Dublin, mentions the arrival there of three gentlemen from the coast of Coromandel, charged with intelligence of the most important nature from M. de Suffrein, no less, it is said, than the total discomfiture of the British fleet and army in the Peninsula of India, and the greatest preparations making by the combined forces of Holland, France, and Hyder Ally, for a general attack on all the British settlements in Asia.—Tho' we have some reasons to fear some part of the above very interesting account not entirely void of foundation, yet so sudden a change in our affairs in that part of the world savours too much of the marvellous to deserve implicit belief. The city of Marseilles and all the Bastides were illuminated on this occasion, the 30th of August.

A correspondent observes, that one of the first effects of Carleton and Digby's letter to Washington will probably be the evacuation of Charlestown and New York, so soon as transports can be collected to carry them off, as the Thirteen Provinces have, by that letter, been declared independent, there can be no pretence for keeping British troops there any longer, after Britain has given up all claims to the sovereignty of these provinces. It may likewise facilitate a general peace, as the quarrel with France, Spain, and Holland, originated from the American war, which has now been formally abandoned by the Commissioner's letter. France must perceive that her West India Islands may soon be conquered, when the British troops are drawn from America, to make an attack on these islands, and will therefore, in all probability, listen to reasonable terms of accommodation, which must also be followed by the other belligerent powers.

Canada, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, are the only American provinces now pertaining to Britain, and will probably remain with her at the peace, being but of little importance, when compared with the Thirteen Provinces, which have been lost by folly, ignorance, and obstinacy. Thus, after an expence of above ninety millions sterling, and of the lives of near one hundred thousand of our brave countrymen, has Britain been stripped of her most valuable colonies, the source of all her wealth and glory.

The state of the American loyalists is truly pitiable; such of them as emigrate to Britain, if put in possession of the Crown lands (which are now mostly waste) might, like the Huguenots who were banished from France, prove in the end an accession of strength to this kingdom, and in time help to repair the cruel devastation of this unnatural and destructive war.

The first proceedings in parliament, will be to consider of effectual means to prevent emigrations to America. It is to be hoped, that our artisans will not be too forward in leaving their native land, as when peace takes place with America, the consequence must be immediate employ to them.

At a meeting of the Freeholders of Mid-Lothian, held yesterday in the Parliament House here; the Lord Advocate, after being elected preses of the meeting, addressed the Freeholders in an elegant speech, acquainting them; that although a borough in England had done him the honour of chosing him their representative in Parliament, his seat being vacant by his having accepted an office (Treasurer of the Navy) which his Majesty had been graciously pleased to confer upon him; yet it might possibly happen, during the Christmas recess, that he might be in a situation to offer himself as a candidate to represent this county, at their next election, which he should always esteem an honour.

The Lord Advocate also explained to the meeting, that the Speaker of the House of Commons was empowered to grant writs for vacancies in parliament during the recess, in cases of death only; for which reason no writ could be issued for the shire of Edinburgh, till after the meeting of parliament.

The meeting took into their consideration the resolutions of the counties of Inverness, Moray, and Caithness, concerning nominal and fictitious votes, and for bringing in a bill to remedy that and other matters concerning elections for members of parliament.—They seemed to think such a bill necessary, and appointed two of their number, as a committee, to meet with the committees of other counties, and to report their opinions to a general meeting of the freeholders to be held in November.

The new bill for establishing a militia in Scotland, to consist of 25,000 men, was next taken into consideration. After a short conversation, in which it was supported by nobody, the subject was adjourned to their next meeting in November; it seemed to be but coolly received; the idea of having so large a militia was reckoned chimerical, for, after the fate of the former bill, which asked only for 6000 men, it is not very probable that four times that number would ever be granted by the legislature, even if the bill should meet with no opposition from this part of the kingdom.

Yesterday, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Council walked in procession, preceded by the Town-Officers bare-headed, and the proper Officers bearing the City Regalia, from the Council Chamber to the High Church, where thee heard an excellent sermon by the Rev. Mr Kemp, one of the ministers of this city, from Psalms xc. 12. After divine service was finished, they returned in the same order back to the Council Chamber, and proceeded to the election of Magistrates for the ensuing year; and, this day, the Common Council was filled up, when the government of this city was vested in thy following Gentlemen, viz.

The Right Honourable JOHN GAIRNS, Esq; Lord Provost.
John Learmonth, Esq;
James Dickson, Esq;
James Gordon, Esq; } Bailies.
John Spottiswood, Esq;
Thomas Cleghorn, Esq; Dean of Guild, re-elected.
William Thomson, Esq; Treasurer, re-elected.
David Steuart, Esq; Old Provost.
William Galloway, Esq;
Donald Smith, Esq;
James Bartlet, Esq; } Old Bailies.
Francis Shand, Esq;
Archibald M'Dowall, Esq; Old Dean of Guild.
James Hunter Blair, Esq; Old Treasurer.
Messr. Thomas Cleghorn,
William Gillespie, } Merchant Counsellors.
David Willison,
Thomas Simpson,
William Jamieson, } Trades Counsellors.
Messr. William Fraser, Convener,
William Brodie,
George Chalmers,
James Robertson, } Council Deacons.
John Douglas,
Robert Wemyss,
Messr. William Inglis,
John Taylor,
Thomas Greig,
William Ritchie,
Thomas Hunter, } Extraordinary Council Deacons.
William Young,
Macduff Hart,
William Forrester,
Donald Smith, Esq; Baron Bailie of Canongate and Calton.
James Bartlet, Esq; Baron Bailie of Portsburgh.
Francis Shand, Esq; Admiral of Leith.
Mr William Gillespie, Captain of Orange Colours.

On Wednesday last, came on the election of the Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen, for the ensuing year, when the following Gentlemen were chosen, viz.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq; Provost.
Messr. Andrew Burnet,
John Auldjo of Portlethen,
George Adam, } Bailies.
James Paull,
Alexander Black, Dean of Guild.
George Auldjo, Treasurer.
James Mason, Shore-master.
William Forsyth, Master of Kirk and Bridge Works.
Robert Innes, Master of Mortifications.
George Ledingham, Master of Guild Brethren's Hospital.
John Duncan, Esq; of Mosstown, late Provost,
James Jopp, Esq; of Cottown, late Provost,
Adam Duff, Esq; late Provost, } Merchant
William Cruden, late Bailie, } Counsellors.
John Abercrombie, jun. late Bailie,
John Donald, sen. late Dean of Guild,
Convener Robert Mackie, skinner, } Trades Counsellors.
Deacon John Wallace, baker,

Perth, Sept. 30. 1782.

This being the day of the annual elections of the Magistrates of this burgh, the following Gentlemen were chosen into the magistracy for the ensuing year, viz.

GEORGE FRENSEY, Esq; Provost, Sheriff, and Coroner.
Mr Thomas Sanderman, merchant, Dean of Guild.
Mr Thomas Marshall, merchant,
Mr James Ramsay, merchant, } Bailies.
Mr James Balmain, merchant,
Mr Thomas Robertson, glover,
Mr John Grant, glover, Town Treasurer.

On Thursday last came on the annual election of the Magistrates and Town-Council of Dundee, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

JOHN PITCAIRN, Esq; merchant, Provost.
Messrs. James Halliburton merchant,
Alexander Riddoch merchant,
David Myles merchant, } Bailies.
Alexander Thoms merchant,
James Johnston surgeon, Dean of Guild.
William Maxwell merchant,
John Guild merchant, } Old Bailies and Counsellors.
John Thoms merchant,
James Ballingall merchant, Counsellor to the Guild.
David Ford merchant, Treasurer.
Patrick Maxwell merchant, Shore-master.
George Dempster, Esq; of Dunnichen,
Messrs. Alexander Pitcairn merchant,
John Patrick shipmaster, } Merchant Counsellors.
John Jobson, jun. merchant,
Patrick Mitchell, merchant,
Patrick Ritchie baker,
Peter Will, tailor, } Trades Counsellors.
Patrick Mathew shoemaker,

MR MATHISON continues to teach his Latin Classes, and means to open immediately a Class for the Elements of the Greek Language.

He wishes and intends this year, and in future, to set apart an hour or two every day, for the benefit of Gentlemen, who, having arrived at the years of maturity, and made considerable progress in any of the learned professions, may be desirous of renewing their acquaintance with the Roman authors.

If they chuse to speak or write Latin, they may likewise have the opportunity.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Sept. 30.

"On Wednesday, arrived from Leith, the Flirt sloop of war, having under convoy the Earl of Errol, Durno; Mercury, Davidson; Star, Ritchie; and Lady Frances, Pottinger, laden on Government account, with stores, for Shetland. On Friday, were embarked on board of these vessels, a detachment of the North Fencible regiment, under command of Major Chisholm, in order to relieve the Sutherland Fencibles, at present in garrison there. The men embarked with the greatest cheerfulness and expedition; and we have this to add to many instances, wherein we have remarked, with equal pleasure and truth, the spirit and alacrity with which this corps perform every part of their duty.

"On Friday the 20th current, the last key-stone of the New Bridge over Dee at Ballater was driven by his Grace the Duke of Athol, who acted upon that occasion as Master of a Lodge of Free Masons; after which a dinner was given at Panannich Lodge, to a numerous and genteel company, by Mr Farquharson of Brux, the proprietor of that place; and the evening concluded with a ball.

"On Tuesday morning last, a young man fording the river Ythan, which was much swelled by the rains, at the Kirk of Methlick, was unfortunately drowned."

Extract of a letter from Corke, September 22. 1782.

"This morning arrived at Cove some vessels, part of two fleets which sailed from Tortola and Antigua first of August. The following is a note of their names, viz.

Union of Cork, George Mayberry, from Barbadoes, with sugar and rum.
Two Friends of ditto, William Carmitich, from Antigua, with ditto.
Brothers of Glasgow, Thomas Alexander, from ditto, with ditto.
Barnstable of Barnstable, James Neal, from St Lucia, with ditto and cotton.
Bridget of Cork, George Casey, from Tortola, with ditto.
Reprisal of Belfast, Magnard Fitzsimans, from ditto, with ditto.

They parted the rest of the fleet for Liverpool, Lancaster, and Glasgow, off the head of Kinsale, all well. I don't find they bring any news of consequence, save that the island of St Kitt's must remain in the possession of the French another season at least."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 26.

"An account was received by a gentleman, late last night, that a Danish vessel, arrived at Cork, brings the agreeable news, that the fleet under Lord Howe had been met with within a few leagues of Gibraltar; and that the combined fleet had gone into port; so that the important fortress is by this time relieved, according to the account of the Dane.

"To-morrow a post assembly, we hear, will be held at the Tholsel, to consider the propriety of the city's taking some notice, either by resolution, stricture, or remonstratory address, of the measure of raising Fencible regiments."

SOUND SHIPPING.

ARRIVED AND REMAIN,

Sept. 15. Happy Return of Kincardine, Fotheringham, from Petersburgh, for Leith, with flax and iron.
Europa of Dysart, Balfour, from Weyburgh, for Sealock, do.
Industry of Dundee, Young, from Petersburgh, for Dundee, do.
16. James and Margaret of Dundee, Patrick, from ditto, for ditto.
James and David of ditto, Patullo, from ditto, for ditto.

On the 15th inst. the Ocean and Merchant armed ships arrived from the north seas.

ELSINORE, Sept. 17. Wind S. W. blowing hard. WAL. WOOD.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 29. Albion, Robertson, from St Lucia, with sugar and rum.

SEALOCK SHIPPING,

SAILED,

Sept. 30. Janet and Jean, Cuming, for Riga, in ballast.
Apparatia, Alstrom, for Prestonpans, ditto.
Johanna, Anderson, for Alloa, ditto.
G. M. Maria, Thorson, for Norway, with bricks.
Marion, Henry, for Borrowstounness, in ballast.
Alexander and Margaret, Campbell, for Inverness, sundries.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Oct. 1. Providence, Jones, from Alloa, with coals, &c.
2. Lady Grant, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with goods and wine.
Betsey and Peggy, Robertson, from Berwick, with wheat and oats.
Lady Elisabeth, Gray, from Stockton, with cheese and butter.
William and Nelly, Wiseman, from Gardenston, in balast.
Cornelia Maria, Johnston, from Perth, in ditto.
Fellowship, Maclaren, from Alloa, with coals and whisky.

By the Right Honourable

The Lord Provost, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh,

WHEREAS a Process of Reduction, Improbation, and Declarator, was some years ago raised against the vassals holding immediately of the City of Edinburgh,—notwithstanding which many of them are still in non-entry, and owing great arrears of feu-duty; this public information is therefore given to all such vassals, that orders are issued for extracting the decreet obtained against them, in order to be put into execution: But, in the mean time, the Magistrates and Council have directed that such of these vassals as shall, on or before the first day of November next, apply for an entry, shall be received; so that, after this public notification, such persons as do not lodge their rights with the City Clerks, at their office, betwixt and the above day, will have themselves alone to blame for the consequences.——AND WHEREAS a great number of the lands, tenements, houses, and other heritable subjects holding of the City of Edinburgh, lying in the town of South Leith, and within the barony of Restalrig, are in non-entry, and great arrears of feu-duty owing the Good Town, these certify, That a summons of reduction, improbation, and declarator will be raised against the Good Town's vassals in South Leith and barony of Restalrig, and executed in October next, unless they lodge their title-deeds with the Town-clerk of Leith, and take out charters before the first day of November next.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of RICHARD HENDERSON, late Merchant in Fraserburgh.

ALL such Creditors of the said Richard Henderson as can prove their claims, and have not yet received a dividend of his effects, will now receive the same, on applying to William Fraser, Esq; at Kirktown, near Fraserburgh, or to David Morice advocate in Aberdeen; provided such application be made before the 1st of November next; but after that, no respect will be paid to any claims that may be made.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, GARDEN, &c. to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, and entered to immediately, a HOUSE in the Links of Leith, east from the Hermitage, possessed by the Countess of Lauderdale, with a convenient Garden, Coach-house, Stable, and other conveniencies: ALSO, a HOUSE, with Office-houses and Garden lying adjacent thereto on the south side thereof, presently possessed by Alexander Marr. The premisses will be shown at any time by the servants in the house.

The progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Robertson writer, Meal Market Stairs, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a bargain.

TO be LET, and entered into at the ſeparation of the current crop,

The MAINS of AUCHINDINNY, preſently poſſeſſed by Francis Oliphant, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on.

Any perſons inclining to take a tack of the ſaid farm, may ſend their propoſals to Captain Inglis, the proprietor, at Auchindinny, or to David Forbes writer in Edinburgh; and they may reſt aſſured, that their offers ſhall be kept ſecret, unleſs their terms are accepted.

FARMS of the ESTATE of LEUCHARS
IN FIFE SHIRE.

TO be LET, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas 1783,

TENT's MUIRS, including all between Forment and Strang's Muirs and the ſea, in one farm, conſiſting of about 1050 acres, whereof 200 arable, 200 paſture, the remainder muir;—a fine ſheep-walk, where ſnow never lies.

FORMENT, Strang's Muir, and White Croft; another farm, of ſoil and ſituation ſimilar to the former, conſiſting of about 80 acres arable, 140 paſture, and 200 muir.

RHIND, to be let in one or two farms as tackſmen ſhall incline. If in two, the diviſion to be through the farm houſes; the land on the north to be one farm, and that on the ſouth the other.—This farm is an excellent loam, of about 200 acres, including the meadow ground.

CRAIGIE, conſiſting of near 400 acres, whereof 200 acres of rich infield, about 50 meadow, and the remainder very manageable outfield. This farm will be ſet in one, two, or three diviſions, as ſhall be deſired. If in three parts, the ground weſt of the Ferry road to be ſet off by itſelf; and the diviſion of the other two to run through the farm-houſes, up to the eaſt end of Craigiebrae, all weſt from that line in one farm, and all eaſt of it with Craigie Meadow in another. Moſt part of this laſt is a good clay ſoil.

FORDEL, conſiſting of about 100 acres good ſoil, arable. The outfield of Craigie, weſt of Ferry road, will be a proper addition to this farm.

N. B. The above three Farms may have a part of the clay mire adjoining, which is propoſed to be immediately drained.

BROADLANDS of LEUCHARS, lying between the lands of Earleſhall and Moultrieburn, ſouth of the road leading from Miltoun through theſe lands, to the high road at the corner of the miniſter's glebe. This field conſiſts of about 150 acres arable, of excellent ſoil.

MILTOUN-MILL, with the thirlage of the eſtate of Leuchars, and about 50 acres of Broadlands, lying eaſt from the mill, and all or what part of the haugh above, and arable and paſture on Pitlunahill, a tackſman ſhall incline to take; and as a drain is to be carried up from the burn through Leuchars mire, it will drain the ground on each ſide of it.

Propoſals for taking theſe Farms to be made to Sir David Carnegie of Southeſk, Bart. the proprietor, addreſſed to him at Kinnaird, by way of Montroſe, or to William Lyon writer in Dundee, between and the firſt of November next.

The farms to be ſhown by Robert Baird, the ground officer.

TO BE SOLD,
Betwixt and the 5th day of October 1782.

THE Lands and Barony of ARDRY, and

Lands of BALMONTH, both lying in the county of Fife, and containing about 1240 acres of good arable land.—Conſiderable improvements may be made upon theſe lands, as there is plenty of lime on the eſtate of Ardry, which may be wrought at a ſmall expence. Upon Ardry there is an exceeding good commodious houſe, conſiſting of eighteen rooms, ſome of them remarkably elegant, with handſome office-houſes, an excellent garden, and a fine fruit-wall. The houſe is nobly ſituated, within two miles of the towns of Anſtruther and Crail, and four of St Andrew's, and commands a moſt extenſive proſpect of the frith of Forth and eaſt parts of Fife. There are upwards of 170 acres of the lands of Ardry laid out in planting, done with great taſte, and the planting in a very thriving way.—The lands of Balmonth are of a rich ſoil, and are all incloſed with hedge and ditch, and will be either ſold along with the eſtate of Ardry or ſeparately, as may be agreeable to the purchaſer. The barony of Ardry is valued in the county-books at 1164 l. and Balmonth is a forty-ſhilling land of old extent.

The Overſer at Ardry will ſhow the lends; and William Bethune writer in in Edinburgh will inform as to further particulars.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, within the Parliament, or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 11th day of December next to come, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and others under written, pertaining to JOHN M'INTOSH merchant in London, viz.

I. All and haill the Lands of INVEREDRY, and mill thereof, lying in the pariſh of Kirkmichael and ſhire of Perth; the free yearly rent of the lands being 25 l. 19 s. 10 d. 9-12ths Sterling; and the mill being 11 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling. The lands to be expoſed at 22 years purchaſe, and mill at 13 years purchaſe; extending the price of the lands and mill to 719 l. 4 s. 4 d. 6-12ths ſterling.

II. All and haill the lands of DALMUNZIE, and Mill thereof, lying in the pariſh and ſhire aforeſaid; the free yearly rent of the lands of Dalmunzie being 88 l. 15 s. 3 d. 1-12th Sterling; and the mill being 5 l. Sterling. The lands to be expoſed at 25 years purchaſe, and the mill at 15 years purchaſe, which, at that rate, extends to 2294 l. 1 s. 5 d. 1-12ths ſterling.

Nota. The lands of Inveredry, and part of Dalmunzie, to the amount of 179 l. 4 s. 3 d. Sterling yearly, hold feu of Mr Farquharſon of Invercald; and the lands of Meikle Leanich, part of Dalmunzie, hold feu of the Duke of Athole.

III. The SUPERIORITIES of the Lands of Eſſendy and Clowhatt, and feu-duties payable out thereof, lying in the pariſhes of Cluny and Blairgowrie; the upſet price being 30 years purchaſe of the feu-duties, and a year's free rent of the property lands holding feu; extending, the upſet price, to 156 l. 4 s. 11 d. 2-12ths Sterling.

The lands of Eſſendy hold blench, and the lands of Clowhatt hold feu of the Crown, and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county of Perth.

Copies of the articles of roup and conditions of ſale are in the hands of John Callendar depute clerk of ſeſſion, and John Fraſer writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the progreſs of writs, and give any further information to thoſe intending to purchaſe.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,
Within the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 20th day of November 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

ALL and Whole the Lands and Eſtate of

KERSE, in the following lots:

LOT I.

The Fifty Shilling Land of KERSE, the Twenty Shilling Land of DALDAHOLM, and Thirty Acres of the Lands of LANGLANDS, all lying within the barony of Leſmahago, dukedom and regality of Hamilton, and ſhire of Lanark, with the teinds of the ſaid lands. On the lands of Kerſe there is a neat and convenient manſion-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Nethan. There are no tacks on the lands, and the whole hold of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.—Further particulars with regard to this lot will be afterwards advertiſed.

LOT II.

The Forty Shilling Land of THROWBURN, lying within the pariſh and barony of Carnwath, and ſhire of Lanark. The lands on this lot hold of General Lockhart, and are preſently ſet at a rent of 93 l. The public burdens, viz. feu, tiend, miniſter's ſtipend, and ſchoolmaſter's ſalary, amount to 3 l. 13 s. 10 d. There are a great plenty of lime and coal on theſe lands, but which are not wrought to any extent; for the coal there is only received 3 l. and for the privilege of ſome lime 1 l. ſeparate from the above rent of 93 l.

If purchaſers incline, the lands of Throwburn will be ſold either altogether or in parcels.

The conditions of ſale, progreſs of writs, and a plan of the lands of Throwburn, may be ſeen in the hands of Robert Trotter writer to the ſignet.

PRICES REDUCED.
JUDICIAL SALE
ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY THE 20th DAY OF NOVEMBER 1782.

BY authority of the Court of Seſſion, there is to be expoſed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 20th day of November 1782, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

LOT I.

The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh and regality of Dunfermline, and ſheriffdom of Fife.

Theſe Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the ſtock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths.
Excluſive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0
And the proven free teind of theſe lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of ſtock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the pariſh of Coupar, and ſhire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of theſe lands to the ſuperior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each ſingular ſucceſſor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be expoſed to ſale in one lot at the reduced price of 6000 l. Sterling.

LOT II.

The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Ettrick and ſheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of theſe lands, ſtock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10-12ths Sterling; they afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in Selkirkſhire; and are now to be ſet up at the reduced price of 2000 l. ſterling.

LOT III.

THAT INCLOSURE conſiſting of fifteen acres, and ſix falls of ground in the fields of Invereſk, commonly called the Weſter Fore-Brae, with the teind-ſheaves and pertinents of the ſame, lying within the pariſh of Invereſk, and ſheriffdom of Edinburgh, holding feu of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of 2 l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The proven free rent of which lands, ſtock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the ſame is now to be expoſed to ſale at the reduced price of 700 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be ſeen in the hands of Mr Alexander Roſs depute clerk of Seſſion.

SALE OF THE ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON
In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 19th November 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, in whole or in parcels,

All and whole the Lands and Eſtate of ORCHARDTON, lying within the pariſhes of Buittle, Rerrick, and united pariſhes of Gelſton and Kelton, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. The whole of this eſtate lies contiguous, excepting two ſmall farms, conſiſting only of 34 acres or thereabouts, and the extent of it is 3267 acres Scots meaſure, whereof 1690 acres are arable, and 1577 acres good paſture-ground. The whole (except a very ſmall part of the paſture-ground) is incloſed, the arable farms ſubdivided with good fences, and the farm-houſes and office-houſes are in the very beſt order, moſt of them having been built within theſe few years. The dwelling-houſes are timbered with foreign wood, and covered with ſlate roofs. The preſent rent of the eſtate is 1000 l. Sterling, after deduction of all public burdens, and the tenants are all men of wealth, who are carrying on great improvements by means of lime, ſea-ſhells, ſleech, &c. with which the eſtate is plentifully ſupplied, from its vicinity to the ſea, and within the grounds is an inexhauſtible ſtore of ſhell-marle. There are ſeveral very ſafe harbours within the bounds of the eſtate, and particularly a very good one within 300 yards of the houſe of Orchardton. Alſo, on this eſtate is a conſiderable quantity of thriving natural wood, chiefly oak and aſh, at preſent very valuable, the whole being of an age fit for cutting.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a genteel and commodious manſion-houſe, with a complete ſet of office-houſes and houſes for labouring ſervants, executed in the moſt ſubſtantial manner, fit for the accommodation of any family; and there is a good garden and orchard, well ſtored with fruit-trees. The houſe is delightfully ſituated on the Bay of Hiſton, in the Solway Frith, and has a commanding proſpect of the coaſt of England on the oppoſite ſide of the Frith, which, with the dryneſs of the ſituation, makes it a healthy and deſireable place of reſidence. The whole of the lands hold of the Crown, for payment of ſmall feu and blench duties, and ſtand valued in the cefs-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty-ſhilling lands of old extent belonging to this eſtate, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

James Baillie writer, at the Stamp Office, Edinburgh, will ſhow the tacks, rental, progreſs of writs, articles of roup, and a plan and meaſurement of the eſtate, to whom, or to William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh (who has power to conclude a private bargain), perſons deſiring further information may apply.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Dumfries-ſhire.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT OF SESSION,

TO be expoſed to public roup and ſale, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 11th day of December 1782, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands and Eſtate of LAIRDHOLM, comprehending the three-merk land of Lairdholm and Pewlandaſh, now called Linhall; all and whole the forty-ſhilling land of Ravenſhill, with the pertinents, which formerly belonged to the deceaſed William Johnſtone of Lairdholm, all lying within the pariſh of Tundergarth, ſtewartry late of Annandale, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries.

The proven groſs rental of the lands of Lairdholm and Pewlandaſh, or Linhall.

Part of Lairdholm poſſeſſed by Mrs Johnſtone, L. 20 0 0
The remaining part alſo ſet to her, 65 0 0
L. 85 0 0

DEDUCTION.

Feu-duty payable to John Carruthers of Holmains, the ſuperior, - - L. 0 3 4
Free rent of Lairdholm, - - L. 84 16 8

Groſs rent of Ravenſhill, poſſeſſed by Thomas Johnſtone, - L. 42 15 0

DEDUCTIONS.

Feu-duty payable to the Viſcount of Stormont, the ſuperior, L. 8 0 4
Stipend payable to the miniſter of Tundergarth, 1 4 0
L. 9 4 4
Free rent of Ravenſhill, L. 32 10 8

Total free rent, L. 117 7 4

The proven value of the whole, being 20 years purchaſe, is 2347 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

Theſe lands lie contiguous, are of conſiderable extent, and the manſion-houſe and garden are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the water of Milk. The tenants will ſhow the grounds.

The articles and conditions of roup, plan, &c. may be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of ſeſſion; and copies thereof in the hands of William Johnſtone writer to the ſignet, who will inform as to particulars.

SIR JOHN HILL's MEDICINES
SOLD BY
GEORGE REID Printer in Edinburgh,
At his houſe, bottom of Fiſher's Land Cloſe, Lawn-market.

I.

THE PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY,
For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.

☞ THE experience of more than 30 years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with ſucceſs, by an incredible number of people, is the beſt proof that poſſibly can be exhibited in its favour.—The ſuperior virtue it poſſeſſes over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, Catarrhs, Aſthmas, and Conſumptions, is univerſally acknowledged. This has induced mean and intereſted perſons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have ſometimes impoſed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore reſpectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is ſold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL's Executrix, in bottles, 3 s. each, with bills of directions, by ſaid GEORGE REID, and no where elſe in Edinburgh.

The Balſam of Honey, within thoſe few years, has been found uſeful in other diſeaſes; ſuch as the Gravel, Cholic, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life neceſſary.

2. CANADA BALSAM; or, STRENGTHENING DROPS: For Weakneſs in either ſex, whether occaſioned by Exceſs, ill Habits, or Diſeaſes; or attended with Lowneſs, Weakneſs, and exhauſting Drains.

THEY are perfectly innocent, not at all diſagreeable to the taſte, and will be found to remove every complaint of this kind, from whatever cauſe; ſtrengthening, at the ſame time, the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole conſtitution. Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the moſt afflicting diſorders to which human nature is ſubject; and, at a certain period, it is moſt highly uſeful. Youth may be aſſured, (or thoſe laboring under complaints which had their origin in youth) that all the vices of human nature put together, cannot exhauſt both the body and mind ſo much as the ſingle paſſion of Diogenes *: And they may alſo aſſure themſelves, that a remedy for thoſe dreadful ills which ariſe from it, is at length found out, in an American Balſamic juice, which they will receive, highly improved, in this innocent medicine. All weakening drains are gradually, and at length totally cured by it. The Lowneſs, Wearineſs, and Dullneſs, which attend theſe diſorders, go off in a few days; and we ſee perſons, who had, to all intents and purpoſes, grown old long before their time, reſtored to ſecond youth and ſtrength by it. When the limbs have been feeble; the back almoſt broken; the eye-ſight weak; the memory loſt; and even the mind itſelf decaying in a manner with the body, a ſhort courſe of this medicine has renewed the whole: The Tremblings, Cramps, intolerable Sinkings, Coldneſs and Numbneſs of the legs, and inſupportable pain and weakneſs of the back; theſe, and a number of other equally weariſome complaints, go off by the continuance of this medicine but a moderate time: By a due courſe of it, even the diſorders they brought upon the mind ceaſe alſo, by the effect of a remedy which heals and ſtrengthens the body. Perſons who, thus afflicted, find themſelves diſguſted at all amuſements; abſent in company; ſtupid and ſenſeleſs every where; and, if they think at all, feel themſelves plunged into the deepeſt melancholy; from all theſe miſeries, from young Old Age, and from the Gates of Death, have a number been reſtored in the courſe of eight years private practice, by this medicine, which is now firſt made public. The doſe is forty or fifty drops at night, going to bed, and at twelve at noon, in a glaſs of water. In ſome caſes the uſe of a Cold Bath has been found neceſſary to complete a cure; which, with the effect of this reſtorative medicine, it never fails to effect. Without this, it is very well known, the Cold Bath cannot ſucceed; but there are numerous inſtances where this medicine has done without that aſſiſtance.

* *We read in Galen, that Diogenes was grievouſly addicted to this deſtructive folly.*

3. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD, Price 4 s. the bottle.

4. ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

5. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for ſtrengthening weakened conſtitutions, whether impaired by long illneſs, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diſeaſes.

6. LETTUCE JUICE; to ſerve the purpoſes of Laudanum, without its danger. It poſſeſſes the virtues of Opium, but it has not its diſguſtful taſte, ill ſmell, or miſchievous effects. Taken at night, it gives reſt; in the day-time, eaſe and cheerfulneſs; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

7. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is ſafe, pleaſant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the leaſt uneaſineſs, griping, or ſharpneſs. In habitual coſtiveneſs, it is the beſt of all medicines, becauſe it does not bind afterwards.

8. ESSENCE of RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To diſſolve the ſtone in the bladder, ſays Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Reſtharrow, in every other ſtate of this terrible diſeaſe; and eaſe, with ſafety, will be had, even in that worſt of all. For thoſe who cannot get the root, this Eſſence is prepared. It immediately ſoftens and cleanſes the paſſages; cauſes a great and eaſy flow of urine; and ſoon bring down the gravel and ſmall ſtones, with leſs pain.

9. VOLATILE SPIRIT of FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palſies and Apoplexies, often following the worſt kinds of them.

10. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for diſorders of the ſtomach, and chronic diſeaſes which thence derive their origin; for ſtrengthening broken conſtitutions, and ſoftening the decays of age.

11. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redneſs in the face.

12. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and opening obſtructions.

13. The CYRENÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, ſpaſms, weakneſs, vapours, and melancholy: it ſoftens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hyſterical complaints. It is alſo a certain cure for the convulſive and common Aſthma.

14. BALSAMIC TINCTURE of AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other diſorders of the LIVER.

16. TINCTURE of SAGE, for the Weakneſs of Age.

15. TINCTURE of CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the ſpirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT of HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE of SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Diſorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE of VALERIAN, for Nervous Diſorders. 2 s. 6 d.

21. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of caſes, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is ſold at 3 s. the ſix papers. One paper is a doſe.

Of whom alſo may be had,

Mr HILL's, or the ORMSKIRK MEDICINE, for the Cure of the BITE of a MAD DOG. Price 5 s. 3 d. the doſe.

FREEMAN's ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.——N. B. Any perſon who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.

The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10 s. 6 d. each, in bottle or powder.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the ſmall, and 10 s. 6 d. the large bottle.

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